

The Farmington Times AND HERALD.

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SPECIALIZE!

THIS IS A DAY OF SPECIALTIES.

If a young person wants to excel in any vocation, it is necessary to concentrate his ability on some special subject. Hence we appeal to the young people of St. Francois and adjoining counties to attend the

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WATCHES AND CLOCKS . . .

CLEANED AND REPAIRED

CONSECRATED TO THE SERVICE OF GOD.

The House of Worship of the Southern Methodist Church dedicated last Sunday—The House was crowded to its utmost capacity—Bishop Hendrix delivered an able and inspiring sermon to an attentive audience.

The house of worship of the M. E. Church, South, at Farmington was dedicated last Sunday morning by Bishop Hendrix. This building was erected in 1901-2. The corner stone was laid on September 4, 1901, by Rev. Sam P. Jones, and the building was opened for services on the 13th day of April, 1902, during the pastorate of Rev. S. W. Emery. It was not dedicated at that time on account of the debt incurred in the construction, the cost of the building having exceeded the first estimate several thousand dollars, and being in the neighborhood of \$11,000. During the last two years, under the pastorate of Rev. L. R. Jenkins, over \$5,000 was raised and the debt entirely paid, so that when the church was dedicated there was not the appeal for money usually heard on such occasions to mark the enjoyment of the service.

The following order of service was observed: Rev. W. R. McGinnis made the opening prayer. Rev. Marvin T. Haw read the dedication lesson from Genesis, 26th chapter. Bishop Hendrix then followed with the dedication sermon.

BISHOP HENDRIX'S SERMON.

His text was, "Wise ye not that I must be in My Father's House?" Luke second chapter and the last clause of the 26th verse.

In his introduction he paid a glowing tribute to Mary, the mother of Jesus; to Joseph, Mary's betrothed husband, and to the Christian home, showing conclusively that Mary and Joseph had studiously trained the child, Jesus, in all the Old Testament scriptures, and had, as the Bishop expressed it, "made a well beaten path between the home and the Temple, or Church." He said that the Church necessarily was dependent upon the home, and the home was necessarily dependent upon the Church, to make each that ideal institution that God had intended each to be.

From this text he said we are warranted in stating, "That man's place in the universe is determined by his sense of moral responsibility." In enlarging upon this proposition, he said that a tree had life but no moral responsibility; that a bird that rested in the foliage of the tree had a higher life than the tree; yet the bird did not have moral responsibility, therefore it had no place in the universe; but that man who sat beneath the tree did have moral responsibility, and therefore he did have a place in the universe.

Among other things he said, "That a man who did not have the sense of moral responsibility was an imbecile and not accountable to God, that is, that he did not respond to the demands made upon his moral nature, by himself, by his fellow man and by God; in other words, that he could not understand the two great commandments, that he should love God with all his soul, etc., and his neighbor as himself."

He further said that a man who did not respond to all of his moral obligations under his official oath, had no right to be an official; and the person who did not fully respond to the moral obligations of the marital relations should not enter that relation. So it was, all along, that he explained the meaning of this weighty proposition.

His second great proposition was "This moral responsibility becomes potent only as it is recognized and confessed." Among other things he stated that William E. Gladstone had said that he was only able to master himself by recognizing

Ste. Genevieve Co. S. S. Convention.

The County Sunday School Convention of Ste. Genevieve met with Union Church, Three Rivers, August 8th, 1905, President J. P. Jennings presiding. Opened with devotional service, led by Rev. D. S. Craig, reading the 90th Psalm and singing hymn No. 412, "Stepping in the Light." On motion of Forest Bailey the minutes of last year were not read.

PROGRAM OF THE DAY.

Address of welcome by J. P. Jennings; response by Rev. D. S. Craig. Qualifications and Duties of a Superintendent, Charles McClintock and Rev. H. J. La Tour.

What can we do for the Sunday School Work? A. H. Chadwell. Singing hymn No. 552, Adjoined to 2 p. m.

Devine blessings were offered by Rev. J. A. Wood before taking dinner.

AFTERNOON.

Convention called to order; singing hymn No. 475, "The Story that Never Grows Old."

The purpose of the Missouri Sunday School Association, State Secretary Elmer L. Lacey.

How include those not in Sunday School, L. E. Hurry and others.

How to Classify a Sunday School, Forest Bailey.

General discussion of various Sunday School works, led by Elmer L. Lacey.

What we should be made of the Bible in Sunday Schools? Rev. J. A. Wood.

Collection \$3.11.

Delegates from the following schools were present: Ste. Genevieve—Rev. D. S. Craig and C. H. Caldwell, donation, fifty cents; Pollard—J. G. Metcalf, Misses Etta Perryman, Ida Roy and Frances McGee; donation, \$1.10; Lebanon—Forest Bailey and Ella Bailey; Salem—Mrs. J. Horton, Misses Sallie Young and Mae Woodard, Chestnut Ridge—Miss Mamie McElligott, Amanda Larby and L. E. Hurry, Union—Miss Lizzie Scott, L. M. Bailey and J. W. Polston; donation \$1.50; Kinsey—Forest Bailey.

The following delegates were elected to the State Convention: Misses Carrie Yeager, Genevieve Bunningham, Ida Hay and J. L. Murphy and Bennett Ryonston.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: J. P. Jennings, president; Forest Bailey, secretary; Miss Carrie Yeager, Treasurer. Department Superintendents: Visitation, Mrs. G. P. Phillips; Home, Rev. J. A. Wood; Teacher Training, J. W. Roy; Primary, Miss Addie Hawn; additional members, C. H. Chadwell, Mrs. Lawrence, Miss Mamie McElligott.

The Lebanon and Ste. Genevieve churches asked for the Convention of 1906. I am taking a vote if carried to Ste. Genevieve Presbyterian Church, and will be held August 29th and 30th, 1906.

[Resolutions adopted thanking visiting members and State Secretary Lacey and commending course of Gov. Folk, were published in last week's Times.]

Singing—Hymn No. 102, "We'll Never Say Good-bye in Heaven." Convention adjourned to meet in Ste. Genevieve Presbyterian Church, "August 29-30, 1906. Total collections \$6.21. Benediction pronounced by Rev. D. S. Craig, thus closing a most successful convention.

T. M. PETER, Cor. Sec'y.

How to Buy Tools.

When the great difference in service between good tools and poor ones is considered, it is surprising how many people buy tools hap-hazard.

When a man goes into a hardware store and asks simply for an "axe," or "half inch chisel," he runs the risk of getting a tool of doubtful quality, and he has only himself to blame.

It will pay every tool buyer to acquaint himself with the brand that distinguishes the best tools the country over—the mark that guarantees complete satisfaction in every kind of tool.

This brand is "Keen Kutter."

Keen Kutter tools have been the standard of America for over thirty-six years.

They were awarded the Grand Prize at the World's Fair, St. Louis—the only such award ever made to a complete line of tools.

The fact that the Keen Kutter brand covers all varieties of tools makes it an exceedingly easy matter to be sure of getting the best in any kind of tool—the one name, Keen Kutter, being all that the buyer has to remember.

Keen Kutter tools are sold by leading hardware dealers everywhere.

If your dealer does not keep them, write to the Simmons Hardware Company, St. Louis, or 208 Broadway, New York, and they will see that you are supplied.

Two little boys of Mont Holly, N. J., soaked some cat tails in gasoline and lighted them, and when they were blazing stuck them into a can of gasoline which exploded, covering them with the burning fluid. One will die from his burns, and the other will be horribly disfigured.

There was an epidemic of men being killed by the cars near Piedmont last week. George Bates was killed while sitting on the track on the 7th while walking on the track. Both men were deaf and did not hear the approaching trains.

Himla Johnson, who has been missing from his home in Madison, Wis., for 33 years, returned there last week. It was supposed he was dead all these years.

JAPAN'S TERMS

Twelve Demands Made Upon Russia By Her Victorious Enemy.

First of All, Russia Must Recognize Japan's Preponderance in Korea.

HIMMERED DOWN. THAT WAS WHAT THE WAR WAS ABOUT

Indemnity, Cession of Territory, and the Settlement of the Military and Naval Status of Russia in the Far East Are the Clauses on Which the Discussion Will Drag—Unless No Break Occurs, the Conference Will Last Until the Middle of September.

The peace envoys of Russia and Japan met at Portsmouth, N. H., August 10. The Japanese presented their terms, which are understood to be:

1. Recognition of Japan's preponderance of influence in Korea.

2. Cession of Russian-Chinese railway from Port Arthur to Harbin.

3. Transfer of authority over Port Arthur and Liao Tung peninsula.

4. Cession of Saghalien.

5. Granting of fishing privileges at the mouth of the Amur.

6. The evacuation of Manchuria.

7. The granting of commercial privileges at Vladivostok.

8. The transfer of Japanese warships to the Pacific.

9. Limitation of Russia's naval strength in the far east.

10. Remuneration for the cost of the war.

11. Recognition of the independence of China.

12. Return to China of Russian naval privileges.

The Russians objected to some of them, particularly the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 10th which was made known to the Japanese by the Russians on August 12.

Instead of coming back at the Russians with a declaration that the Japanese demands would be rejected on the terms as originally laid down, the Japanese told the Russians that they were prepared to go into the merits of the propositions submitted.

It was at this point that the crisis was passed.

The most important of the terms are to be taken up first and disposed of. When they are cleared away the envoys may take less time with the others, although it is certain that they will each be fought out inch by inch, with each nation struggling for the advantage in word and phrase.

The Russian objection to some of the demands is based on confidence, not that the trend of events makes the ultimate outcome so sure, so that in Washington the information was secured days ago, that quite informally, but none the less positively, it was established that the belligerents would be arranged until it was certain that the result would not be abortive.

Indemnity, cession of territory and the settlement of the military and naval status of Russia in the far east are the present clauses on which the discussion will drag.

There will be all sorts of confidential suggestions injected into the conference by the verbal exchanges, but the outlining by the Japanese will be followed in order, and the framing of the exact language of the treaty, while a tedious and involved process, will be one which only the element of time and the application of patience is needed to solve. Whatever may be said about the relative shrewdness of diplomacy of the two nations interested, it is certain that none of the usual evasions and resorts to dilatory tactics need be exchanged here.

Twelve conditions—two days to a condition, working Sundays, as it now is—between the middle of September will see the belligerents at peace, mending the shattered fortunes and beginning the repair of the ravages the stirring, bloody events of the past few months have brought to their peoples.

There can be no question, nor has there been from the very beginning, as to Russia's submission to the Japanese demand for sovereignty over Korea. THAT WAS WHAT THE WAR WAS ABOUT.

The diplomatic exchanges which preceded actual hostilities turned upon the question of Russia's aggression in the direction of the Korean peninsula. When Japan decided to fight it was for her rights in Korea, and she alone is to construe what these rights are. In her construction they are a limited protectorate over Korea, which, as every body realizes, will be in effect absolute sovereignty, no matter what the wording of the protocol to be signed or of the final terms of peace.

What the Russians are contending for now is the limitation of the rights of aggression in Korea, and also to draw the words and phrases that Japan can not, under the guise of her sovereignty, turn Korea into an armed ally.

Her success and ports into a continuous line of fortification, menacing the coast of China. The Russians also seek to hold Japan to her announced intention of making the ports of Korea and Manchuria open to the commerce of the world. The Russians contend that this is simply in line with Japan's own announced objects and desires.

To Cure a Cold in One Day Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove, signature is on each box. 25c.

In the country roads around London, England, automobiles are so unpopular that the roads are strewn with sharp nails stuck in potatoes.

NEW ORLEANS A STRICKEN CITY

Yellow Fever Cases Breaking the Records of All Previous Epidemic Years.

NEW WORK TO CLEANSE CITY WHILE THE WOMEN PRAY

Statistics Show Number Now Cases Up to Present Time Is Almost Double That of 1878, Which Was Worst in Modern History of the City—Although the Disease Is a Violent Form, the Death Rate Is About Half.

New Orleans, Aug. 15.—The fever figures are breaking the record for the number of deaths. The total record to date is 282 cases, 154 deaths and 292 cases of infection. There are 243 cases now under treatment.

The new features of the situation are the heroic work of the citizens to check the epidemic, and the new plan of a more drastic campaign outlined by Dr. J. H. White, surgeon in command of the marine hospital service.

Men in every walk in life are working in the streets, scrubbing the pavements, flushing the gutters and oiling and screening sewers, while the women go to the churches and pray for the success of the heroic campaign against pest and filth. The water company is pumping to thousands of gallons of water daily to aid in the sanitary work.

The most exclusive residence portions of the city have now been invaded, and the fever is gaining a foothold in that section which furnished much food for the disease in the epidemic of 1878. Dr. White now has his forces thoroughly organized, and is fighting up a number of cases which had been kept secret by the physicians. He has under investigation many concealed cases, which may result in a number of the prominent doctors of New Orleans facing criminal proceedings.

Comparison With Former Epidemics

The physicians who are working for the suppression of yellow fever in New Orleans are making daily comparisons with the mortality statistics in 1878, 1897 and this year during the progress of the fever. Up to the present time the records show that the number of cases is about double that of the epidemic of 1878, which is the worst in the modern history of the city. At the same time, in the face of the fact that the disease this year is of a virulent form, the death rate up to the present time is just about half what it was in 1878, showing that modern methods of handling the disease are much superior to those formerly in use, and that unless complications arise, yellow fever is no more dangerous than typhoid or other diseases of that nature.

Records of Previous Seasons.

Up to the present time the figures of 1897 have been of little value for comparison. The fever did not break out until August 6th in that year, and was not reported until the middle of September. The total number of cases in 1897 was 1,875, and the total number of deaths was 281, giving a death rate of a little over 15 per cent.

In 1878 the figures of which the physicians are now watching so closely the fever was discovered in July. On August 12 of that year 21 cases were reported, and the total cases to that date were 519. On that date there were 12 deaths for the day and 152 to date.

The fever was not stamped out in 1878 until frost, which came on November 21, when there had been 13,817 cases and 3,384 deaths, giving a death rate for the entire period of about 25.5 per cent. The fever this year is supposed to have been in the city since the latter part of May, and was not discovered until July 15, thus giving the fever a two months' start, which accounts for the large number of cases which have developed up to the present time.

A Pathetic Case.

A pathetic case of the results of the quarantine in Mississippi was brought to light when the body of Mrs. Howard Bull was brought here from Ocean Springs. Her husband is the assistant division freight agent of the Illinois Central. When the quarantine was placed on his summer home in Mississippi he moved into New Orleans, leaving his family at the seashore.

Several days ago his wife was taken very ill. He tried to break through the Mississippi quarantine, telling the guards the circumstances. They laughed at him. Going to the state health office, he fell on his knees and begged to be allowed to go through. He was again turned down. Then came a telegram that his wife was dying in the house alone, and he made another attempt to break through the lines.

He was taken by force, placed on a train and sent here, where he received the news that his wife had died, and that the body was lying at Ocean Springs. Even then Gov. Vardaman's deputies would not allow him to pass the lines, and to bury his wife's body he had to bring it here.

Dr. Gutierrez' Opinion.

Mobile, Ala., Aug. 13.—Dr. John Gutierrez, the noted yellow fever expert, has arrived here on a tour of inspection. He is en route to New Orleans. He says that yellow fever will not be stamped out until frost comes.

On Account of Yellow Fever.

Austin, Tex., Aug. 10.—Texas will have no mobilization of state troops this year. The encampment called for August 14 to 28, in this city, was called off on account of the yellow fever.

The Kennett Democrat says that Mrs. Carrie Nation made \$50 from the sale of hatchets and subscriptions to her paper besides the \$50 she received for her lecture there. She denounced fashionable dress among other things, and said she had worn the same style dress and dressed her hair the same way for twenty-five years.

The Charleston Star has been put in cold storage again.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM HON. M. R. SMITH.

Enjoyment of the Lakes—A St. Francois County Boy's Success—Governor LaFollette's Popularity—The Grafters Fighting Him, But the People are Behind Him—Prosecutor McGovern Redeeming His Promises.

MANISTIQUE, MICH., Aug. 10, 1905.

EDITOR TIMES: You see that I am up on the northern shores of Lake Michigan. I shall not go into the details of my trip, but will say that it has been pleasant, and to me very beneficial.

On the lake, coming from Ludington, 142 miles to Manistique, I observed that the thermometer registered 60 degrees, or merely temperate. Last evening, in order for me to be comfortable a light overcoat was necessary.

To one who has never been on large bodies of water the experience is novel and very interesting—blue water everywhere. The canopy above and the water spread out at your feet is all that you can see. The air is pure, seemingly, as if from snow mountains, and at times as clear as crystal. The ozone or some other ingredient in it makes you as hungry as a wolf and you eat accordingly. The lake steamers are very comfortable and in a short while you lose all nervousness, and the travel becomes very restful, and you sleep sweetly, if you are a Christian and not a politician or trust magnate.

I was in Milwaukee two days and was delighted with the city. It has a population of 325,000 or more and is growing. Two rivers, the Milwaukee and the Menominee, pass through the city, and are bridged at street crossings by the drawbridge and the jack-knife bridge, which are turned and opened so that small steam launches can pass up and down the rivers, which flow into Lake Michigan, just south of the city.

One of the boys of St. Francois county lives in Milwaukee and holds the responsible place of president and general manager of the Pere Marquette Steamship Company. His treatment of all Southeast Missouri people who happen to come this way is a thing to be remembered for a long time. Nothing is too good for him or his charming wife to do for you. You are great pleasure to meet them. Was no doubt have guessed that I refer to Ed Blomeyer and wife. He is a very capable business man, and in addition to that a capital gentleman.

The evening of my arrival was the same evening that the grand jury indicted Charles F. Pfister with others. Mr. Pfister belongs

to the stalwarts, a great friend of Senator Spooner, and of course very much opposed to Governor LaFollette. The feeling between these factions is very bitter, but LaFollette has the people behind him; that is, the producing classes. The corporations, their attorneys and all grafters are deadly enemies of the Governor, but he keeps them all busy. LaFollette is not full grown. Just what his future shall be is difficult to foretell, but it will be splendid in my judgment. Pfister is a boss, and like all bosses a grafter; very rich, and cares a great deal more for the machine politics of his party than he does for his country—in other words, corrupt Republican partisan politics is much dearer to his heart than the welfare of his country.

McGovern is the prosecuting officer that secured the indictment against Pfister and others; and this is what the Milwaukee Free Press, a Republican paper, has to say about him:

Mr. McGovern said in his campaign talks last fall that he was not conducting his fight on any one grafter, and that it was no personal matter with him; that it was the "system" that he was after, that the system has got to be destroyed, and that to destroy the "system" the individual grafter must be eliminated. And he promised that if he was elected, and he was elected, there would be no compromise with the "system."

The Rogues' Organ, looking up McGovern's record one day, in the hope of finding something delicious in it, came across this pledge, and published it on the 6th of June, along with a lot of other matter of small importance, and of it said:

The public now looks to Mr. McGovern to redeem those promises to the letter. It demands that he use every effort to bring grafters of all kinds—big and little, public officers and laymen, bribees and bribed—before the bar of justice for trial. "Publicity, investigation, and vigorous prosecution" being the cures prescribed by him for the social diseases known as "grafting." Mr. McGovern's constituents expect him to apply these cures.

This sounds like Democratic doctrine. Where are we drifting politically?

You see, Mr. Editor, that I must be improving, as my taste for politics is returning to me.

I will possibly write you another letter while in this wonderful country, that was so fascinatingly described by Stewart Edward White some two years ago in "THE BLAZES' TRAIL." His father was one of the pioneers of the Northwest.

I am having a good time. More anon.